

BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1964



*With the
Chief Public Health Inspector's
Compliments*

*Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Scholes Lane,
Prestwich, Lancs.*

BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH

His Worship the Mayor - Councillor W.A.Fletcher, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1964/65

Alderman G.Quinn, Chairman
Alderman Mrs.V.B.Dickinson, J.P., Deputy Chairman
Councillor F.I.Airey
Councillor M.Baker, J.P.
Councillor S.Clynes
Councillor P.J.Cooke
Councillor Mrs.J.Fletcher
Councillor P.J.Lynch
Councillor J.B.Makin
Councillor Mrs.M.F.McVittie, J.P.
Councillor S.Pepperman
Town Clerk - C.A.Cross, M.A., LL.B., D.P.A., Barrister-at-Law

Officers of the Public Health Department:

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

T.S.Jones, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Principal address: Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane,
Bury, Lancs. Telephone BURY 4025

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E.Wheeler, Assoc.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

D.Fogg, Assoc.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. Resigned November 1964.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R.Bower, M.A.P.H.I.

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F.A.Denny

SMOKE CONTROL OFFICER

J.Kenyon. Resigned August 1964.

SENIOR CLERK

E.Tonge

SHORTHAND TYPIST/CLERK

Mrs.N.Young

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1964 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The Registrar-General's estimate of Prestwich population, which includes residents in Prestwich Hospital is 34,010 against 34,160 for the previous year. This reduction of 150 is more than accounted for by a decrease of 190 in the number of residents in Prestwich Hospital so that the population, excluding the Prestwich Hospital population, shows an increase of 40 over last year.

The adjusted live birth rate was 15.1 per thousand of the population and when allowance is made for the persons in Prestwich Hospital the adjusted rate becomes 16.2 compared with a national rate of 18.4 per thousand.

The adjusted death rate after making allowance for the Prestwich Hospital population was 8.38 compared with a national rate of 11.3 per thousand.

During the year there were nine infant deaths, eight of which occurred during the first week of life and one which occurred during the first year of life. Details of these are given in my report where it will be seen that the majority of these infant deaths were due to congenital abnormality and prematurity. The infant death rate was 18.8 per thousand live births, against a national rate of 20.0 per thousand, but where the numbers are small a five year average gives a more realistic figure and the average for the last five years was 11.9 per thousand live births.

The number of deaths from major causes, namely those due to cancer, cerebral vascular disturbance, coronary diseases, and other heart diseases, were very similar to those for the previous year, but there was a marked decrease in diseases of the respiratory system, viz., influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis.

There were eight cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one death.

There is little to report on infectious disease. The bulk of the notifications received were in respect of measles, but there was a marked reduction in these compared with the previous year.

There were no cases of food poisoning and only one isolated case of dysentery.

I must again draw attention to the fact that only 60 of the 479 children born during the year were protected against poliomyelitis. Similarly only 137 children born during the year were protected against diphtheria.

The failure of parents to protect their children from the ravages of these two diseases is very difficult to understand. Apparently it requires an outbreak to jolt people out of their indifference and apathy. I can only reiterate what I said last year, which is to emphasise that it is the duty of all parents to ensure that their children receive this protection, and so ensure that should there be, as well there might be, an outbreak of either of these terrible diseases, their children will be immune. It is most important that every effort be made by all concerned to overcome this parental apathy.

The food poisoning outbreak in Aberdeen brought a realisation to the general public of the necessity of maintaining high standards at all times in the preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs. In this connection I am pleased to report that during the year a full scale effort was made to bring all food premises in Prestwich up to the required standards, and to ensure that all requirements in the preparation, handling and sale of food were being complied with, and full details will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

In the coming years there will be a steady and inevitable increase in the numbers of aged persons and the problems that this will create will have to be given very careful consideration. One of the most urgent needs in the care of the aged is the provision of single unit dwellings and I am pleased to report that during the year the Council built 20 old people's dwellings together with a warden's house, and are contemplating the erection of a further eleven old people's bungalows.

In addition, Prestwich is indebted to the McVittie Trust for the conversion of a house into five old persons flats. When they were the Mayor and Mayoress of Prestwich, the late Alderman D.M. and Councillor Mrs.F.M.McVittie inaugurated a fund to buy a suitable house for conversion into old people's flats. Many people helped in this project and a terraced house was bought and successfully converted into five self contained flats. At the time of writing this report, the flats are tenanted and the services of a warden are available as and when required.

I would like to express my appreciation to all who participated in this scheme and to assure them that these flats are helping to fill what is one of the most urgent needs in Prestwich. I would add that the erection of old people's dwellings is not only of great benefit to the aged but will additionally alleviate the general housing situation, as many elderly people will then be able to vacate premises which are too large for their needs.

Prestwich is fortunate in that slum clearance is not the major problem that it is with some of the neighbouring authorities, but there are a number of small areas of fairly old property in which there are unfit dwellings, and since Prestwich is now a built up residential area, there is little land left to build on.

There are a number of clearance sites which will become available for rehousing people from similar areas. The Council is doing everything possible to accelerate its slum clearance programme which envisages the dealing with 256 houses within the next three years, and details of this programme will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Water supplies were generally satisfactory throughout the year. Samples were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination, and all proved satisfactory.

I would again like to express my appreciation of the co-operation which exists between the Divisional Health Office and the various departments of the Council. This co-operation is extremely valuable, particularly in connection with the Health and Welfare Services and has greatly facilitated the provision of same.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to members of the Council, officers and staff, for their valued assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

T.S.JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area: 2,420 acres

Population: Registrar-General's estimate of home population:

Mid-1964		34,010
1961 census		34,191

Number of inhabited dwellings according to rate books at end of 1964:
10,889

Comprising: 10,622 dwellinghouses
245 shops with living accommodation
22 public houses

Rateable value 1964/65: £1,083,684

Sum represented by a penny rate: £4,340

Social conditions are generally good, the area is mainly residential and the chief industries are bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and the manufacture of soap and toilet requisites.

VITAL STATISTICS

		<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live births:	Legitimate	456	234	222	Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1964: Crude 14.1 Adjusted 15.1
	Illegitimate	23	13	10	
Still- births:	Legitimate	12	7	5	Rate per 1,000 total births 26.4
	Illegitimate	1	1	-	
Deaths:		492	224	268	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid-1964: Crude 14.5 Adjusted 11.3

When a death occurs in Prestwich Hospital it is, if the patient has been in hospital for six months or more, assigned to Prestwich instead of being transferred to the area of the patient's home address. In consequence the total deaths and the mortality rates for the Prestwich area are correspondingly higher.

PRESTWICH RESIDENTS

Estimated population 34,010 less Prestwich Hospital residents
(2,460 approx.) = 31,550

Mortality rates per 1,000 estimated population:

Total deaths (all forms) ... 339 (357 in 1963)
Crude 10.75 (11.3 in 1963), adjusted 8.38 (8.8 in 1963)

Prestwich M.B.	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 popu- lation	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths- regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	Total		Neo-Natal	
									No. of deaths- regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births
											No. of still- births plus deaths of infants under one week of age	Rate per 1000 still- births and deaths of infants under one week of age
Year												
1964	479	14.1*	492	14.5*	13	26.4	1	2.03	9	18.8	8	16.7
1963	462	13.5	531	15.5	5	10.7	Nil	Nil	4	8.7	4	8.7
1962	470	13.8	570	16.7	8	16.7	1	2.09	8	17.0	6	12.3
1961	422	12.4	550	15.9	8	18.6	Nil	Nil	4	9.5	2	4.7
1960	447	13.4	533	16.0	10	21.9	Nil	Nil	8	17.9	7	15.7
1959	458	13.7	551	16.4	10	21.4	Nil	Nil	3	6.6	1	2.2
Average 5 years 1959- 1963		13.4		16.1		17.9		0.42		11.9		8.7
												25.2

*Adjusted (live birth rate comparability factor = 1.07 = 15.1 per thousand
(death rate comparability factor = 0.78 = 11.3 per thousand)

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1964 WITH COMPARABLE CAUSES FOR 1963

There were 492 deaths in the district during the year and of these 24.6% were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. In addition 20.5% were due to coronary heart disease and 16.5% were due to diseases of the blood vessels of the brain, thus the total percentage of deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels was 61.6%.

Malignant disease, that is cancer and other tumours, was responsible for 18.5% of the deaths. Respiratory infections, that is pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system, caused 7.5% of the deaths.

Details of causes of death during 1964 will be found listed below, together with comparable figures for 1963.

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	1	1
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1	1
<u>Cancers</u>				
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	6	4	2
" " lung, bronchus	19	5	18	1
" " breast	-	9	-	12
" " uterus	-	2	-	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	23	26	17
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	1	-	7
<u>Blood vessels of brain</u>				
Vascular lesions of nervous system	26	55	36	40
<u>Coronary heart disease</u>				
Coronary disease, angina	70	31	57	36
<u>Heart and circulatory system</u>				
Hypertension with heart disease	2	8	7	9
Other heart disease	25	70	43	73
Other circulatory disease	9	7	7	10
<u>Respiratory system</u>				
Influenza	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia	8	10	13	14
Bronchitis	10	7	18	13
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenal	2	-	2	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	1	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	3	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	20	10	23
Motor vehicle accidents	4	2	3	1
All other accidents	-	8	4	2
Suicide	1	1	2	2
Pregnancy and childbirth, abortion	-	1	-	-
	<u>224</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>272</u>
Totals	492		531	
	<u>1964</u>		<u>1963</u>	
Deaths from cancers	91		85	
Deaths from diseases of the blood vessels of the brain	81		76	
Deaths from coronary heart disease	101		93	
Deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system	121		149	
Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system	37		61	

The above tables include deaths in Prestwich Hospital as follows:-

1964 - 153 deaths (67 males and 86 females)

1963 - 174 deaths (81 males and 93 females)

<u>Age at death</u>	<u>Deaths at all ages</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Under 4 weeks	4	4
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	1
1-	-	1
5-	-	-
15-	1	2
25-	2	3
35-	11	6
45-	22	13
55-	46	35
65-	68	63
75 and over	<u>70</u>	<u>140</u>
	<u>224</u>	<u>268</u>

341 deaths (69.3%) were in the age groups of 65 and over.

Causes of deaths of infants under one year of age

<u>Cause of death</u>	<u>Male or female</u>	<u>Age</u>
Prematurity	Female	3 hours
Prematurity	Female	5 hours
Anencephaly	Male	6 hours
Atelectasis of lungs, prematurity	Male	6 hours
Intercranial haemorrhage	Male	8 hours
Intercranial haemorrhage	Female	17 hours
Intercranial haemorrhage	Male	1 day
L.sided tentorial tear		
Atelectasis, prematurity	Female	30 hours
Broncho pneumonia)		
Congenital heart disease)	Female	10 months
Mongolism)		

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The Lancashire County Council, under the National Health Service Act, is the responsible authority for the provision and maintenance of local health services such as child welfare, mental health, care of school children, and care of the aged.

The Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery, and Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by the County Council are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme by the Divisional Health Committee No.12 from headquarters in Bury.

Hospital facilities are provided and maintained through the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees. Patients are admitted without regard to local authority boundaries.

The Borough Council is responsible for the provision of the remainder of local health services and the whole of those matters likely to affect or be concerned with the maintenance of high standards of environmental health. These services include:-

- Control of infectious disease (including food poisoning)
- Provision of suitable water supplies
- Control of food and food preparing premises (including the sampling of milk, ice-cream and other foodstuffs for bacteriological examination)
- Provision of sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, and the provision of public sanitary conveniences
- Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation
- Detection and prevention of nuisances
- The prevention of atmospheric pollution

Control of rat, mouse and insect infestations
Control of cleansing, disposal of refuse and sewage

The examination of milk, water, ice-cream and samples of other foods, and the examination of pathological specimens is undertaken without charge to the Borough by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.

SECTION C. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The notifications for 1964 showed a considerable decrease on those for 1963 (281 against 525) and this was due to a reduction in the number of measles, the comparable figures being 247 against 458. The numbers of whooping cough and scarlet fever were slightly higher than those for the previous year, the respective numbers being whooping cough 16 against 4 and scarlet fever 7 against 6.

There were eight cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified during the year and there was one death.

There were no cases of food poisoning during the year under review, and only one case of dysentery. This was an isolated case involving a two months' old baby, no other persons being affected.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1964

Notifiable diseases	Total cases at all ages	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over	Total deaths
Scarlet fever	7	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	None
Whooping cough	16	1	2	3	1	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	None
Measles	247	14	32	34	36	41	84	5	-	1	-	-	None
Dysentery	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Acute pneumonia Primary and Influenzal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	None
Acute polio- myelitis para- lytic	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Food poisoning	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Acute encephal- itis	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None
Tuberculosis Respiratory	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	1
	281	16	34	37	38	41	97	7	2	5	3	1	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and 1951. SECTION 47.

The above section gives power to the Medical Officer of Health to remove persons who are in need of care and attention. It was not necessary to take any action under this section during the year.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS 1964.

Under the auspices of the Lancashire County Council vaccinations against Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria Immunisations were carried out in the district during the year. Details of these are appended hereunder.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Year of birth

<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950-59</u>	<u>1943-49</u>	<u>1933-42</u>	<u>Prior to 1933</u>
60	267	79	20	5	21	5	18	11

Number of reinforcement doses/injections given all ages - 359

Diphtheria immunisation

1. Number of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1964:-

Year of birth

<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1955-59</u>	<u>1950-54</u>	<u>1949 or earlier</u>
137	227	25	5	1	6	3	-

2. Number of individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1964, i.e., subsequent to complete course:-

Year of birth

<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1955-59</u>	<u>1950-54</u>	<u>1949 or earlier</u>
-	7	139	223	23	293	261	-

There were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria during the year.

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
PRESTWICH.

9th August, 1965.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

I have the honour to present to you, in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health, my seventh Annual Report on the work of environmental health carried out during the year 1964.

A great effort has been made this year to try to promote a better standard of hygiene in all food premises within the Borough, and during the year practically all the food shops have been visited. All mobile food traders coming into the Borough have been kept under constant scrutiny by my Inspectors and many have been required to register under the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act 1951. There is no doubt that as a result of these efforts a much better standard in our food premises has been achieved, having used to the full the powers contained in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations of 1960.

It was rather a disappointment to have to relax our efforts towards creating more smoke control areas during the year. This was mainly due to the change of policy at the Ministry, in view of the technological changes in the gas industry affecting future supplies of coke. Nevertheless it is gratifying to know that at least one third of the Borough is now under smoke control. This delay, however, did give me the opportunity to catch up with some of the other work of the department which had to be somewhat neglected in view of the tremendous amount of work which had been undertaken during the last few years in establishing the seven smoke control areas now in operation, covering 734 acres and involving 3175 premises. It is gratifying to know that the measurement of pollution records in Prestwich now show that our efforts towards clean air have been well worth while, with a marked reduction in the amount of smoke in the atmosphere compared with other years.

Further progress was made during the year on our clearance area programme and 29 houses in Rectory Lane, Bowman Street and Bowman Terrace were represented and confirmed by the Minister.

On 1st January 1964 the new Hairdressers & Barbers Byelaws came into operation and all 50 premises in the Borough were inspected. A great deal of improvement has now been effected in these establishments by the provision of washing facilities, sterilisers and general smartening and cleaning up in several instances.

There was not much opportunity in 1964 to deal with the inspection of premises under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963, although a great deal of attention was paid to effecting the registration of all premises coming under the Act in this Borough. 64 visits were paid to these premises in other connections but only a few were inspected in detail under the Act. It is hoped to make a more positive start on this part of the work in 1965.

The department were unfortunate to lose the services of Mr. W. Aston, Rodent Operator, at the end of the year. He had given valuable service and was very keen on his work. He had been fully occupied throughout the year in the investigation of rodent infestation and other pests. During the year treatments were carried out at 387 properties and 1333 visits were made.

Apart from this, the staffing position remained constant throughout the year and there were no other changes.

I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Council, officers and staff for their valued help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E. WHEELER,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION
OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL

1. The powers and duties of the Council as to the administration and enforcement of Acts of Parliament, orders, regulations and byelaws, so far as the same relate to public health and to unhealthy dwellings and dwellings unfit for human habitation except in so far as such powers and duties are delegated.
2. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the powers and duties of the Council under the Shops Act, Petroleum Acts, Factory Acts, Rent Restriction Acts, the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, Slaughter of Animals Acts, the Explosives Acts, the Pet Animals Act 1951, the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951, the Landlord and Tenant(Furniture and Fittings)Act 1959, the Fabrics(Misdescription)Regulations 1959, the Home Safety Act 1961, the Consumer Protection Act 1961, Part II of the Housing Act, 1961, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964, and the Riding Establishments Act 1964.
3. The provision, control and maintenance of public conveniences.
4. The powers and duties of the Council under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods)Order 1959, as delegated to the Council by the Lancashire County Council.
5. The powers and duties of the Council under the Clean Air Act 1956, except in so far as they fall within the province of the Plans and Development Committee.

POWERS AND DUTIES NOT SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION

1. The service of notices under sections 39, 75 and 93 of the Public Health Act 1936 (as to drainage, dustbins, statutory nuisances).
2. The issue of licences under section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936.
3. The issue, refusal or cancellation of certificates of disrepair under Part II of the First Schedule of the Rent Act 1957.
4. The approval of expenditure under section 12(1) of the Clean Air Act 1956, on works of adaptation.
5. The approval of payment of claims under the Clean Air Act 1956, for grants in respect of the adaptation of fireplaces in private dwellings and issue of certificates that the work has been satisfactorily carried out.

This Committee meets at 7 p.m. on Tuesday in the first week following the Council meeting.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

Most of the area is supplied with water by the Manchester Corporation Waterworks. The Heywood and Middleton Water Board supplies Simister and Heywood Old Road areas.

During the year four samples of water were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, and were all reported on as satisfactory. Two samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and proved satisfactory, the lead content being nil.

A complaint was received of insects in the water from the public supplies. Specimens were submitted to the Water Board concerned and were identified as ASELLUS - members of the crab family (crustacean). The mains were flushed and no further complaints were received.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of the semi-rural area of Simister all sewage from the district is conveyed through the Council's sewers to their Sewage Disposal Works off Buckley Lane. Pumping stations are provided in the low lying areas to boost the flow along the main sewerage system.

It had for a long time been acknowledged that the main sewage works was unable to cope adequately with the increased flow of sewage in Prestwich due to the construction of new houses, increase in population, provision of additional water closets, sinks, baths, wash-hand basins and washing machines since the sewage works was built. The Council agreed to the extension and improvement of these works in three stages, the first two of which were completed by the end of 1961 and the final stage in 1963. These works are now comparable with any modern sewage works of their size in the country and the effluent which discharges into the River Irwell complies with the standard laid down by the Mersey and Irwell Rivers Boards. Routine samples of the effluent taken by the Rivers Pollution Board's officers have satisfied their requirements.

A similar project on a much smaller scale was completed in the Simister area where a certain amount of redevelopment is taking place. The previously overloaded and obsolete small disposal units in the area were demolished and a new works constructed. Properties previously drained to the Council's septic tank and filter in Simister Lane were connected to the new foul sewer. A new pumping station to replace the previous small disposal works off Droughts Lane was constructed and now pumps the sewage from that area to the new treatment plant.

Now that the scheme is in operation, sewage from properties along Simister Lane between the new bungalows near Corday Lane and the "Same Yet" Inn, all those in Droughts Lane and John Street, those in Nut Lane up to St. George's Church and those in Mount Pleasant, Croft Avenue and Farm Lane, are being treated by the new sewage treatment plant.

The Council shared the cost of conversion from pail closets to the water carriage system including the cost of connection to the new sewer.

The remaining properties in the area, which mainly include isolated farms where there is no sewer within reasonable distance, drain into septic tanks and cesspools. The Council provide a service for emptying cesspools and this is carried out every three months.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Middens	None
Closets attached to middens	None
Pail closets	25
Fresh water closets	11758
Waste water closets	5
Movable dustbins	12000
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	None
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	17
Number of houses at which movable ashbins were substituted for fixed receptacles	None

DRAINS AND SEWERS

A service is given for the liberation of certain obstructed private drainage systems in cases of emergency and in other cases when the Rodent Operator is not too busily engaged on his own routine work of pest control. A charge is made for this service.

A great deal of trouble is continually being experienced in connection with obstructed drains and sewers. The Public Health Act 1961 has enabled the department to deal more quickly with these matters and a special Emergency Powers Committee has been set up to meet when required. The following powers and duties of this Committee are not subject to confirmation of the Borough Council:-

1. The powers and duties of the Council (a) under section 24 of the Public Health Act 1936 (maintenance of public sewers), and (b) under section 93 thereof (statutory notices) if, in the opinion of the Chief Public Health Inspector, the service of a particular notice is a matter of urgency.
2. The powers and duties of the Council under the following sections of the Public Health Act 1961: section 17(2) (stopped up drains), section 18 (repair of drains and private sewers); section 26 (defective premises prejudicial to health).
3. The powers and duties of the Council under section 58 of the Public Health Act 1936 and section 25 of the Public Health Act 1961 so far as these sections relate to dangerous buildings.

The general public appear to have the impression that if any of their private drains or sewers become defective, the Council should immediately clear them free of charge. This is far from true and indeed the legal position in many cases has proved to be quite complicated. Most of these difficulties, however, are resolved through mutual agreement with the persons concerned after a careful explanation of the position from a legal point of view.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

1. Refuse disposal.

The Council operate a full scale system of controlled tipping and this method has proved to be most successful. All refuse is tipped, according to the Ministry of Health's recommendations, on Carr Meadow, and a modern Track Marshall bulldozer permanently stationed on the tip consolidates and levels the refuse. A Muirhill hydraulic shovel digs out suitable cover material from the sewage works land, loads it on to a three cubic yard dumper which transports it to the tip, which is about a mile away. Refuse is covered after every load and effectively sealed at the end of each working day. Regular visits are made to check on vermin and insects and when necessary treatments are carried out. The tip is

regularly treated to prevent any serious infestation of crickets and a special treatment is carried out each Spring and Autumn.

It has been noticed that since the change over to controlled tipping took place there have been no complaints about the tip and the incidence of rodents, insects and other pests has shown a remarkable decrease.

The old refuse disposal works was demolished in 1962.

2. Refuse collection.

The Council maintain a regular seven day collection of refuse from all houses in the Borough with the exception of an outlying area in Heywood Old Road where, by arrangement, the refuse is collected by Middleton Corporation.

The seven day collection in Prestwich is mainly due to the inauguration of a bonus scheme for the collectors which was adopted by the Council and came into force on 1st April, 1963, also the introduction of two compressor type vehicles in the collection fleet which now comprises three Dennis side loaders and two Dennis Paxit Mark III compression type vehicles.

Due to the changes in the composition of refuse and its more bulky nature, compression type vehicles have proved most successful in this area and eventually all the refuse vehicles will be of this type.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The Borough is fairly well catered for in respect of public conveniences, there being a total of five situated in various parts of the town, including St. Mary's Park and Playing Field.

During the year there have been several outbreaks of vandalism but these have fortunately been of a minor nature.

A full-time lavatory attendant is employed in cleaning all the conveniences and general repairs are carried out by a local contractor.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

Prestwich does not operate a municipal dustbin scheme, as in all the neighbouring authorities. Nevertheless the normal replacement of defective bins by the owners and occupiers as the result of intimation notices works very well. Notices under s.75 of the Public Health Act 1936 have been served in ten instances this year and no bins have had to be provided in default of the notices. Owners are informed in the intimation notice that standard dustbins can be supplied and delivered through the Corporation at current prices and many take advantage of this service. In Council owned property bins are replaced free of charge.

MORTUARY SERVICE

Until June 1964 any dead bodies requiring removal to the mortuary were conveyed at the request of the police in the Department's specially designed bedding and mortuary van, which was also used for routine Health Department work. Since that date, however, this service has been withdrawn and all such requests by the police are now dealt with in conjunction with a local undertaker.

Full mortuary facilities are available by arrangement with the police at Prestwich Hospital.

SMOKE CONTROL

Since 1956 when the Clean Air Act came into operation, this authority has shown a very keen interest in atmospheric pollution and has progressively used its powers under the Act to establish smoke control areas, until now, about one third of the Borough is smoke controlled.

It is very much regretted, however, that as a result of a change in policy by the Ministry regarding the supplies of coke, due to technological changes in the gas industry, our plans for completing this work have been seriously delayed. It was originally intended to have the whole of Prestwich covered by smoke control orders by 1974 and the map overleaf illustrates this point.

Although the Council have agreed in principle to carry on with their policy for clean air, a great deal now needs to be done in the way of resurveying the next area and reviewing the amount of fuel and grants payable towards the more costly adaptations which will have to be provided in the light of these changes.

Despite these setbacks, I believe that many more people, especially the younger generation, are now turning towards the new smokeless forms of heating. The modern trend is for central heating and for heating to be supplied by the turn of a tap or switch. These new installations, be they solid fuel, gas, electricity or oil, are all capable of being used without producing smoke and this must, of necessity, help us in our efforts towards a "cleaner Prestwich air".

In order to form a closer link in this field with other authorities in this area, and to exchange information, the Council are members of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution Joint Scheme No.2, of which your Chairman and myself are representatives.

The Chairman of the Health Committee and myself were again appointed as representatives on the Manchester and District Clean Air Council and the North West Society for Clean Air.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

This department operates and maintains apparatus in various parts of the Borough for measuring the concentration of both smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. Daily records of pollution have been kept regularly since 1957. The results obtained from these instruments are sent every month to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and can be compared with results from other authorities published by that Department in a monthly bulletin and a yearly summary. Figures continue to show that as more domestic coal fires are used in September, a progressive increase in the concentration of smoke is recorded and has been as much as three times the concentration in August.

It is recognised that with the introduction of smoke control areas, smoke pollution will grow progressively less and sulphur dioxide pollution will also be reduced but to a smaller extent. The smoke/S.O₂ ratio is always high in areas where smoke predominates such as residential areas.

Details of the measurement of pollution since the apparatus was installed in 1957 at the various stations in the Borough are set out in the tables on pages 15 and 16 and show the monthly concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide, the smoke S.O₂ ratio, the yearly averages and the 7 yr. monthly averages from 1957 to 1963. These figures clearly show that as a result of our extensive smoke control measures, the concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide in Prestwich have been considerably lowered.

BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH
SMOKE CONTROL PROGRAMME

SMOKE CONTROL AREA		
NO.	TITLE	DATE
1	Butt Hill	1.9.58
2	Carr Clough	1.9.61
3	Kersal Close	1.11.60
4	Agecroft Rd.	1.11.62
5	Hilton Park	1.7.63
6A	Bent Hill	1.11.63
6B	Prestwich Park	1.11.63
7	Clifton Rd.	1.4.65
8	Heaton Park	1.11.66
9	Prestwich Village	1.11.67
10	Sedgley Park	1.11.68
11	Albert Ave.	1.11.69
12	Park Road	1.11.70
13	Hampden Rd.	1.11.71
14	Glebelands Road	1.11.72
15	Polefield Road	1.11.73
16	Simister	1.11.74



MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS
 SITE -- MANCHESTER CORPORATION WATERWORKS, PUMP HOUSE, BUTTERSTILE LANE

Month		7 yr. ave. 1957-63	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		
			Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	Ave.	Rat.	
January	Smoke	475	0.88	578	1.17	690	0.78	470	1.12	390	0.95	351	0.85	370	0.79	352	0.86	294	0.90
	S.O2	538		496		884		418		412		415		601		407		305	
February	Smoke	301	0.96	314	1.21	380	0.93	390	1.11	260	0.92	147	0.74	313	0.80	223	0.81	245	1.03
	S.O2	315		259		407		352		283		200		390		277		238	
March	Smoke	257	0.94	320	0.94	230	0.91	210	0.97	260	0.89	289	0.92	233	0.99	179	0.90	197	0.54
	S.O2	275		340		252		217		294		313		236		201		364	
April	Smoke	216	0.89	230	0.95	223	1.00	200	0.87	230	0.80	-	-	198	0.87	82	0.50	139	0.50
	S.O2	242		241		224		231		289		-		227		164		279	
May	Smoke	152	0.90	168	0.84	158	0.81	150	0.76	124	0.72	-	-	102	0.60	50	0.37	80	0.57
	S.O2	169		201		194		197		173		-		171		135		140	
June	Smoke	102	0.77	171	0.99	81	0.59	60	0.44	77	0.51	-	-	56	0.48	54	0.45	61	0.43
	S.O2	133		172		137		137		152		-		116		121		140	
July	Smoke	105	0.88	152	0.99	77	0.53	70	0.58	67	0.63	-	-	98	0.77	40	0.34		
	S.O2	120		154		146		120		106		-		127		117			
August	Smoke	97	0.82	87	0.84	61	0.53	110	0.75	65	0.54	-	-	85	0.66	52	0.44		
	S.O2	119		104		115		146		121		-		129		119			
September	Smoke	166	0.93	137	0.96	200	0.96	170	0.86	131	0.70	-	-	155	0.78	113	0.66		
	S.O2	179		143		208		198		187		-		198		199			
October	Smoke	259	1.14	278	1.11	240	0.98	280	1.13	209	0.93	-	-	158	1.23	297	0.64		
	S.O2	228		250		246		249		226		-		129		464			
November	Smoke	424	1.13	828	1.20	374	1.16	370	1.05	347	1.02	371	1.05	246	0.98	362	1.08		
	S.O2	374		690		322		354		341		354		250		335			
December	Smoke	509	1.01	617	1.10	320	1.04	600	1.15	732	0.85	463	0.90	365	0.90	396	1.05		
	S.O2	505		560		308		522		866		515		404		379			
Yearly average	Smoke	255	0.96	323	1.03	253	0.85	257	0.90	241	0.79	324	0.89	198	0.82	183	0.67		
	S.O2	266		301		287		262		288		360		248		243			

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide measured in Microgrammes per cubic metre

From 1st November, 1963 - Seven Smoke Control Areas in operation, covering 734 acres, 3067 houses and 108 other premises.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS
SITE - HEALTH DEPARTMENT, TOWN HALL

Month		7 yr. ave.		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
		1957-63		Ave. Rat.		Ave. Rat.		Ave. Rat.		Ave. Rat.		Ave. Rat.		Ave. Rat.		Ave. Rat.		Ave. Rat.	
January	Smoke S.O ₂	589 400	1.47	615 474	1.30	750 760	0.99	560 446	1.26	390 223	1.75	464 209	2.22	647 408	1.59	387 267	1.45	348 256	1.40
February	Smoke S.O ₂	377 281	1.34	353 293	1.21	440 469	0.94	430 242	1.78	320 194	1.65	241 204	1.18	352 237	1.49	259 230	1.13	319 245	1.60
March	Smoke S.O ₂	340 240	1.42	388 266	1.46	290 246	1.18	220 132	1.67	290 252	1.15	536 293	1.83	244 223	1.09	177 198	0.89	284 407	0.70
April	Smoke S.O ₂	233 199	1.17	299 253	1.18	274 246	1.11	190 93	2.04	210 240	0.88	159 204	0.78	192 218	0.88	108 156	0.69	190 494	0.38
May	Smoke S.O ₂	165 152	1.09	208 190	1.09	163 206	0.79	170 109	1.56	109 156	0.70	144 161	0.89	110 152	0.72	72 156	0.46	137 181	0.75
June	Smoke S.O ₂	123 122	1.01	214 148	1.45	96 134	0.72	80 80	1.00	94 131	0.72	121 145	0.83	79 134	0.59	69 129	0.53	93 191	0.40
July	Smoke S.O ₂	118 124	0.95	160 149	1.07	89 135	0.66	110 112	0.98	95 111	0.86	98 116	0.85	109 166	0.66	41 111	0.37		
August	Smoke S.O ₂	128 128	1.00	163 138	1.18	71 118	0.60	150 137	1.09	91 118	0.77	99 112	0.88	103 147	0.70	61 123	0.49		
September	Smoke S.O ₂	203 176	1.15	213 152	1.40	211 214	0.99	230 177	1.30	171 162	1.06	195 142	1.37	183 243	0.75	134 183	0.61		
October	Smoke S.O ₂	345 237	1.45	338 235	1.44	266 254	1.05	310 218	1.42	252 247	1.02	331 201	1.65	209 188	1.11	366 270	1.35		
November	Smoke S.O ₂	403 320	1.26	480 528	0.91	432 342	1.26	410 312	1.31	358 257	1.39	433 249	1.74	272 229	1.19	374 334	1.12		
December	Smoke S.O ₂	527 374	1.41	681 446	1.53	370 303	1.22	560 334	1.68	792 546	1.45	569 306	1.86	449 277	1.62	492 346	1.42		
Yearly average	Smoke S.O ₂	296 229	1.23	343 273	1.27	288 273	0.96	285 199	1.42	264 220	1.12	283 195	1.34	246 219	1.03	212 209	0.88		

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide measured in Microgrammes per cubic metre

CONTROL OF INFESTATION

The houses and furniture of prospective Council tenants are inspected before tenancies are taken up. Any infested houses are disinfested prior to removal. Public health inspectors and housing representatives make joint re-investigations to ensure that advice previously given is being followed.

During the year the Rodent Operator successfully treated various nuisances arising on tips, dwellinghouses and other premises from the presence of crickets, beetles, cockroaches, wasps, etc., and these were effectively eradicated with modern liquid and powder insecticides. All types of infestations are dealt with by the Rodent Operator at Prestwich Hospital for which a charge is made.

Bug infestations are dealt with by fumigation with Gammexane and then treated with liquids and powders containing D.D.T. There were no cases of bug infestation during the year under review.

DISINFECTION

Disinfection in cases of infectious diseases is carried out by formalin spray or formalin vapour only in those premises where it is considered necessary by the Medical Officer of Health. The steam disinfecter, which was situated at the refuse disposal works, is no longer in use and any infected bedding or articles requiring steam disinfection are by arrangement with the Radcliffe Borough Council taken to their steam disinfection station.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The Council employ a full-time Rodent Operator and all complaints of infestation are investigated and a treatment carried out if necessary. Tips, allotments, etc. are also investigated to ensure that re-infestations have not arisen since the previous treatment. Appended hereunder is an analysis of the various types of infestation:-

	<u>Business premises</u>	<u>Dwelling houses</u>	<u>Corporation self-occupied property</u>	<u>Agricultural property</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Rats:</u>					
Type of infestation:					
Major	2	-	3	2	7
Minor	49	205	3	4	261
<u>Mice:</u>					
Major	3	-	-	-	3
Minor	41	81	-	1	123

The Rodent Operator made 1333 visits investigating and treating infestations. Regular treatments were carried out at Prestwich Hospital. The treatment of rodent infestation in private houses is carried out as a free service but a charge is made for treatments carried out on business premises or agricultural property.

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS.

(a) Prestwich town's sewers:

During the year a treatment was carried out on the Prestwich sewers using sodium fluoroacetate as a direct poison in a proprietary brand known as "Fluorakil", as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

No test baiting was carried out but care was taken to ascertain the distribution and degree of infestation from previous records, and to treat accordingly. 160 manholes were treated and subsequent tests have revealed the effectiveness of this treatment, as it would appear that the sewers

so treated have been virtually cleared of infestation.

(b) Prestwich Hospital sewers:

A similar treatment was carried out on the sewers at the Prestwich Hospital, again using "Fluorakil" as a direct poison. 31 manholes which had in the past all shown signs of infestation were treated, and from the results achieved it would appear that the infestation in these sewers has been largely eliminated.

SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE RODENT CONTROL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Health Committee and myself were again appointed to serve on this Committee which meets regularly four times a year.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS INCLUDING RE-VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTORATE IN 1964

Drains - tested or examined	115	Smoke observations	46
found defective	68	Smoke control areas	23
reconstructed	34	survey	494
work in progress	363	adaptations	155
Public sewers	74	Food hygiene regulations	97
Houses		Shops - bakehouses	5
re impr. & standard grants	45	butchers	51
certificate of disrepair	9	confectioners	29
dirty conditions	9	fish and chips	7
Housing Acts - clearance areas	41	sugar confectioners	22
well maintained payments	3	grocers	82
closing orders	8	greengrocers	78
overcrowding	1	preserved foods	4
housing inspections	52	restaurants	16
Public Health Acts	692	snack bars	2
Disinfection	6	reg. for ice cream	2
Disinfestation	16	Septic tanks	2
Explosives Act	8	Tenancy inspections	42
Factories - Mechanical power	38	Tips	28
" non "	10	Refuse accumulations	36
Hackney carriages	7	Unsound food	45
Housing applications	6	Waste food boiling plants	17
Infectious disease	59	Notices served - preliminary	403
Petroleum Act	110	statutory	49
Pet Animals Act	3	Shops Act 1950 - inspections	82
Piggeries	1	. Reg. of Jewish traders	8
Public conveniences	31	Other matters	
Rodent control	16	Clubs, licensed premises	14
Sampling - water	6	Hairdressers	48
ice cream	3	Hawkers of food	5
		Noise abatement	25
		Offices, shops & railway premises	6
		Provision of dustbins	36
		Schools	3
		School canteens	4
		Water supplies	12
		Miscellaneous	255

Total inspections and re-inspections - 4067

SECTION E. HOUSING.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The local authority owns 1817 houses. Of the remainder the most prevalent type are semi-detached houses approximately between five and 50 years' old. Older terraced type property exists in parts of the district but in general housing conditions are reasonably good. Certain statistical information abstracted from the 1961 census figures, set out below, bears out this fact as it can be seen that the number of houses without exclusive use of the main sanitary arrangement is quite small compared with the figure for the whole of the County.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

772 houses or 7.41% (30.6%) without exclusive use of all four arrangements*
615 " " 5.9% (29.6%) without fixed bath
156 " " 1.5% (8.14%) without w.c. in or attached to the building
346 " " 3.32% (20.9%) without exclusive use of hot tap in building
(Figures in brackets denote average figure for whole of county.)

* Denotes fixed bath, hot tap, inside w.c., cold tap.

The number of persons registered for rehousing at the end of the year was 591, comprising 318 tenants, 181 sub-tenants and 92 owner-occupiers. Approximately 30% require three or more bedrooms.

During the year 20 old people's bungalows and one warden's house were erected by the local authority, and 45 houses and 25 flats were erected by private builders. At the end of the year the local authority had no dwellings under construction but 89 houses were in course of erection by private builders.

At the present time the Council are contemplating the erection of eleven old people's bungalows on the Redcliffe Hilton Lane site.

CLEARANCE AREAS

Since 1955 when the Council submitted their proposals to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for dealing with houses which appeared to be unfit for human habitation and liable for demolition, nine clearance areas have been represented and confirmed. Details of these areas are as follows:-

<u>Clearance area</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
Heaton Park No.1 (Infant Street) 1956	31
Heaton Park No.2 (Whittaker Lane) 1957	4
Heaton Park No.3A (Newtown Street) 1959	17
No.4 (Clayton Street) 1962	36
No.5 (Chapel Road) 1961	9
No.6 (Longfield) 1962	49
No.8 (Rectory Lane & Bowman Street) 1964	29
No.10 (Chester Street) 1963	7
No.11 (Ramsbottom Row) 1963	9
Total	<u>191</u>

With the exception of Nos.5 and 11, these areas were dealt with by confirmed compulsory purchase orders.

No.7 (Rainsough Brow) 1963 area containing four houses was dealt with by agreement with the owners. The tenants were rehoused by the Council and the owners demolished the properties.

No.9 (Sharp Street) 1963 area containing four houses was withdrawn by the Council.

The families in the Longfield and Clayton Street areas have all been rehoused and at the time of compiling this report, the houses have practically all been demolished. These two areas are included in an extensive redevelopment area near the new town centre. The Council have agreed with a firm of developers to provide a traffic free shopping precinct with adjacent car park, library, clinic, civic hall and youth centre.

The present clearance programme, which was revised in 1963, is divided into three phases, the first part of which has been completed.

Phases 2 and 3 are set out below and the asterisks show the areas which have been represented but not confirmed up to compiling this report.

REVISED SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME - DECEMBER 1963

PHASE 2

*1.	1,2,3 & 4 Flashfields	4 dwellinghouses
2.	2,4,6,8 & 10 Sharp Street	5 dwellinghouses
	12,14,16,18,20,22,24 & 26 Sharp Street	8 dwellinghouses
	11,13,15,17,19, & 21 Sharp Street	6 dwellinghouses
	2,4,6,8,10,12,14 & 16 Chapel Street	8 dwellinghouses
3.	18,20,22 & 24 Rectory Lane	4 dwellinghouses
	26 & 28 Rectory Lane	2 dwellinghouses
	3,5,7 & 9 Greenhill	4 dwellinghouses
*4.	42,44 & 46 Simister Lane	3 dwellinghouses
*5.	48,50,52,54,56,58,60 & 62 Simister Lane	8 dwellinghouses
	(one dilapidated vacant house adjoining No.48 - no number)	1 dwellinghouse
6.	5 & 7 Warwick Street	2 dwellinghouses
	11,13,15,17,19 & 21 Warwick Street	6 dwellinghouses
	9 Warwick Street(greengrocery & fish business)	1 shop (lock-up)
	10,12,14,16,18,20 & 22 also 24-46 Sherbourne St.	19 dwellinghouses
	8 Sherbourne Street (jeweller's & watch repairer's business with brick store shed at rear)	1 shop (lock-up)
	1 Sherbourne Street(house and fish & chip shop)	1 dwellinghouse & shop
	3,5,7,9 & 11 Sherbourne Street	5 dwellinghouses
	Totals	85 dwellinghouses 2 lock-up shops 1 dwellinghouse & shop

PHASE 3

1.	2,4,6,8 & 10 James Street	5 dwellinghouses
2.	10-38 Clifton Road	15 dwellinghouses
3.	1-5 Roll Row Cottages	<u>5</u> dwellinghouses
		<u>25</u> dwellinghouses

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

It is becoming more and more noticeable that owing to the high cost of repairs, owners and agents are very reluctant to carry out many of the essential housing repairs required to keep properties in a reasonable state of fitness, apart from the more minor and urgent matters such as burst water service pipes, obstructed drainage systems, defective flushing cisterns, leaking roofs, defective rainwater pipes and leaking eaves-guttering. Consequently the older type terraced properties are presenting quite a problem. General rising and penetrating dampness, damp and defective floors, defective and perished wallplaster, rotted window and door frames are becoming much more prevalent and these are costly items to remedy.

In many cases only closing order procedure is the answer but then rehousing only puts a greater burden on the Housing Committee who, in most cases, agree to rehouse the occupants from houses subjected to closing orders. In other cases, of course, action is taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts to enforce repair work. This will involve the department in considerable work in the near future as property deteriorates through neglect.

Since 1956 the following houses have been dealt with by closing or demolition order procedure:-

(1) Demolition

9 Sharp Street
"Silverdale", Hilton Lane
117 St. Ann's Road
2 Shelley Road
279 Bury Old Road
Lodge, Drinkwater Park

Total number of houses - 10

(2) Closing orders

11,13,15,17 Church Lane
12 Greenhill
23 Warwick Street
8 Ramsbottom Row
2 Sharp Street
9 Greenhill
2 Roll Row
8 Derby Street

Total number of houses - 11

HOUSING STATISTICS 1964

(1) Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

1(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	341
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	...	997
2. Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit		
(a) number found during year	...	2
(b) number (or estimated number) at end of year (clearance areas)	...	256
3. Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	...	143

(2) Houses demolished

	<u>Demolished</u>	<u>No. of persons displaced</u>	<u>Families</u>
<u>In clearance areas:</u>			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Houses on land acquired under s.43(2) Housing Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

Not in clearance areas:

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under s.17(1) Housing Act 1957	4	12	4
5. Local authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Act 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Unfit houses included in unfitness orders	Nil	Nil	Nil

(3) Unfit houses closed

1. Under ss.16(4), 17(1), 35(1) of Housing Act 1957	1	1	1
2. Under ss.17(3) and 26 of Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
3. Parts of buildings closed under s.18 of Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

(4) Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By local authority</u>
1. After informal action by local authority	43	-
2. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Ss.9 & 16 Housing Act 1957	10 None	None 1
3. Under s.24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

(5) Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act 1957)

	<u>No. of houses</u> (1)	<u>No. of separate dwellings con- tained in col.(1)</u> (2)
<u>Position at end of year:</u>		
(i) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) under s.48	None	None
(b) under s.17(2)	-	-
(c) under s.46	-	-
(ii) Licensed for temporary occupation under ss.34 or 53:	-	-

(6) Purchase of houses by agreement

	<u>No. of houses</u> (1)	<u>No. of occupants of houses in col.(1)</u> (2)
Houses in clearance areas, other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders, purchased during the year	None	None

(7) Housing Act 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958 -
Improvement grants, etc.

<u>Action during year</u>	<u>Private bodies or individuals</u>		<u>Local authority</u>	
	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>	<u>No. of schemes</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected</u>
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	2	2	None	None
(b) Approved by local authority	2	2	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-
(e) Work completed	-	-	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	-	-	-	-
(g) Any other action taken under the Acts	None	-	-	-

(8) House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 and Housing Acts 1961 and 1964.

<u>Action during year:</u>	<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>No. of dwellings or other build- ings affected</u>
(a) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard		32
(b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard		None
(c) Total applications approved by local authority		32
(d) Work completed		26
(e) Action taken relating to compulsory improvement of dwellings		None

STANDARD AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

All applications for both standard and improvement grants are dealt with through the Borough Engineer but are not proceeded with until a certificate of fitness is issued by the Chief Public Health Inspector. In the case of a standard grant the certificate states whether or not, after the proposed works have been completed, the house would be fit or likely to remain fit for 15 years. For an improvement grant this period is extended to cover 30 years' life of the property. The majority of applications have satisfied these requirements but there have been a few cases where there has been considerable dampness and disrepair which has prevented the applicant from obtaining a grant until the property has been rendered fit for human habitation for the required period of time. This co-operation between departments works very well and is also a check against grants being issued in connection with houses which may be closed as unfit or likely to be included in clearance areas or redevelopment schemes.

OVERCROWDING

Several investigations were made into alleged moral overcrowding and lack of bedroom accommodation at the request of the Housing Department. In a few cases moral overcrowding due to insufficient bedroom accommodation was found, but there were no cases of legal overcrowding. Moral overcrowding is usually caused by newly married couples taking up residence in their parents' homes, or when there are children of both sexes growing up in the same family.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

Details of notices served:

Section 93 - Housing defects	-	14
" 93 - Tipping of noxious matter	-	1
" 75 - Provision of dustbins	-	10
" 39 - Defective drainage etc.*	-	7
" 39 - Defective sanitary appliances	-	4
" 45 - Defective water closets	-	2
" 24 - Maintenance public sewer	-	2

* in respect of five of these notices, work was carried out in default of the owners at a total cost of £17.18s.7d.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1961

Details of notices served:

Section 15 - Maintenance of public sewers.	Notices in respect of 11 public sewers.
" 17 - Stopped up drains.*	Two notices.

* in respect of one of these notices work was carried out in default of the owners concerned at a cost of £4.13s.0d.

RENT ACT 1957

During the year two applications were received for certificates of disrepair, bringing the total number of applications received since the implementation of the Rent Act to 141. Two undertakings were received and accepted in respect of these applications.

SECTION F. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Since January 1964 a great deal of attention has been paid to the subject of food hygiene, the object being to inspect every place in the Borough which has any connection with the serving or preparation of food for the public. It will be noted that the number of inspections of food premises has greatly increased compared with other years. Any contraventions of the Food Hygiene(General)Regulations 1960 have been brought to the attention of the persons concerned and every notice will be followed up until all our requirements are fully complied with.

A successful prosecution has recently been taken against an occupier of a food business for not providing a wash hand basin in a position reasonably accessible to the food handler. In this particular case a wash hand basin was provided on the first floor some 22 yards away from the shop but this was considered not to be reasonably accessible, as there was a w.c. compartment in the rear yard and only a sink on the ground floor. Although this was only a one man business, the Regulations apply as if several food handlers were employed and in point of fact, open food was sold from this business.

It is the Council's policy that in all food businesses, the wash hand basin should be on the ground floor preferably in the shop, and every effort is being made to enforce this requirement.

Altogether 258 notices have been served, details of which are as follows:-

<u>Requirements</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>No. of cases complied with</u>
Provision of a wash hand basin	103	51
Provision of a sink	12	10
Premises requiring cleansing and redecoration	145	69
Miscellaneous	224	99

In most of the outstanding cases the work is known to be in progress or under contract.

At the time of compiling this report only seven food premises remain to be inspected.

During the year six cases of selling mouldy foodstuffs and one involving the sale of infested pearl barley were dealt with by the department as detailed hereunder:-

<u>Type of food</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Mouldy cheese	Retailer and manufacturer informed.
Mouldy swiss roll	Retailer and manufacturer informed.
Infested pearl barley	Suppliers informed.
Mouldy meat pie	Retailer and manufacturer informed.
Mouldy meat pie	Proceedings taken. Fined £3.
Mouldy sausages	Proceedings taken. Fined £15.
Mouldy chocolate sponge bar	Proceedings taken. Fined £5.

<u>Type of business</u>		
General grocers and provision dealers	...	85
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	...	25
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	...	11
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	...	35
Bakers and/or confectioners	...	20
Fried fish shops	...	9
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice cream, etc.	...	43
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	...	54
Others, comprising 1 pork factory, 1 dairy, 35 food vehicles (hawkers)	...	37
		<u>319</u>

REGISTRATION OF FOOD RETAILERS

There are now 35 hawkers of food registered by the local authority and one firm in the district operates nine vehicles as mobile shops for the sale of grocery, green fruit and meat.

<u>Type of business</u>	<u>Legislation under which registration effected</u>	<u>No. regd. at 31.12.64</u>	<u>No. of inspections of regd. premises during year</u>	
<u>Preparation or manufacture of preserved food etc:</u>				
Butchers	Lancs. County Council (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act 1938	11	218	
Butchers	) Food & Drugs Act 1955	4		
Grocery & provisions	)	2		
<u>Sale and manufacture of ice cream:</u>				
Cafe & snack bar	) Lancs. County Council	1		
Groceries & provisions	) (Rivers Board & General Powers) Act 1938	1		
<u>Sale of ice cream:</u>				
Sweets and/or tobacconists	) do.	25		
Cafes etc.	)	2		
Grocery & provisions	)	21		
Confectioners	)	1		
Greengrocers	)	1		
Sweets &/or tobacconists	) Food & Drugs Act 1955	13		
Grocery & provisions	)	16		
Confectioners	)	3		
Cafes etc.	)	1		

ADULTERATION, ETC.Sampling under Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Lancashire County Council administered the above, and I am indebted to Dr.S.C.Gawne, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following particulars of samples taken within the district in 1964. A total of 148 samples was obtained, consisting of 99 samples of milk (16 of which were Channel Islands milk) and 49 others comprising:-

1 Cooling powder	1 Fruit curd
1 Fish, canned	1 Baking powder
2 Flour, self-raising	1 Cream, canned
1 Boracic powder	1 Cream of tartar
1 Seidlitz powder B.P.C.	1 Olive oil
1 White pepper	1 Borax B.P.
1 Blackcurrant health drink with Vitamin C	1 Mustard powder
1 Marmalade	1 Meat and potato pie
1 Potato crisps	1 Flour confectionery
1 Dressed crab	1 Tapioca
2 Vinegar	1 Cockles, bottled
1 Ground rice	1 Shrimps, canned
1 Fresh fruit	2 Fruit, dried (cut mixed peel)
1 Sweets	1 Panadol tablets
1 Barley kernels	1 Cooking fat
1 Meat canned	1 Cooking oil
1 Milk, full cream, unsweetened, condensed	1 Portion meat pie
1 Soup, canned	1 Rice
1 Fruit pie filling, canned	1 Fruit, dried (apple flakes)
1 Potted meat	1 Margarine
1 Tincture of iodine	1 Gravy browning
1 Portion of bread	1 Cremotresamide suspension
1 Chicken spread	1 Ferroplex "B" capsules

These samples were analysed by the County Analyst and appended hereunder is a list giving details of samples which were found to be adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.

<u>Type of sample</u>	<u>Result of analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1 Formal milk	Contained 0.01 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed
1 Formal milk	Contained 0.02 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed
1 Informal milk	Contained 0.01 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed
1 Informal milk	Contained 0.01 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed
1 Channel Islands milk	Contained 0.02 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed
1 Channel Islands milk	Contained 0.02 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed
1 Channel Islands milk	Contained 0.01 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed
1 Channel Islands milk	Contained 0.02 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy informed
1 Meat and potato pie	28 grammes of potato filling was discoloured grey with 0.04% iron and contained 6.5 parts per million copper.	Complainant and baker informed

<u>Type of sample</u>	<u>Result of analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1 Fruit, dried, cut mixed peel	Soluble solids only 53.8%. Should be 64%.	Formal sample obtained.
1 Fruit, dried, cut mixed peel	Soluble solids 55.4% Should be 64%.	Legal proceedings instituted. Fines of £5 and costs of £14 imposed.
1 Portion meat pie	Sample coloured salmon pink and green with two moulds, i.e., monilia sitophila and a penicillin species. Sample free from significant amounts of arsenic, antimony, mercury, lead, copper and zinc.	Complainant informed.
1 Formal milk	Fat content 2.52%. Deficient 16% fat.	Vendor cautioned. Further sample obtained.
1 Cremotresamide suspension	Total content of sulphonamides only 113 milligrams per teaspoonful (5 mls.). Should be 500 milligrams per 5 mls.	Retailer/chemists notified. Remainder withdrawn from sale.
1 Portion of bread	Contained 1.1 grammes of discoloured dough which included some small fragments of meat and 10 mgms. stained bright blue - probably from indelible pencil.	Complainant informed. Vendor interviewed and cautioned.

CONDEMNED FOOD 1964

Miscellaneous foodstuffs

	<u>No. of tins/ jars etc.</u>		<u>No. of tins/ jars etc.</u>
Beans	33	Chicken pies	3
Brussel sprouts	36	Dried beef gravy	2
Cauliflower	9	Shepherd pies	10
Peas	36	Buttered kippers	2
Spinach	10	Cod steaklets	12
Apple pies	13	Fish cakes	6
Bilberries	4	Fish fingers	23
Cream	2	Fish steaks	1
Cream sponge	1	Hake	1
Lemon mousse	6	Lemon sole fillets	2
Puff pastry	6	Plaice fillets	6
Yorkshire puddings	24		

Meats

	<u>No. of tins</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Beefburgers	5	2
Steaklets	10	4
Steak and kidney pies	4	2
Boiled beef	4	4
Braised steak	7	6
Spring lamb	2	1
Chicken	12	10
Corned beef	7	42
Cooked ham	5	60
Chopped pork and ham	1	4
Pork shoulder	1	7
Ox tongue	2	12
Jellied veal	1	6

The foregoing foodstuffs were all surrendered voluntarily to the department by the food dealers concerned.

MEAT SUPPLY

There are no registered slaughterhouses in the district. There is one attached to the Prestwich Hospital which is used on occasions. Two slaughtermen's licences were renewed during the year. Butchers obtain their meat from Bury or Manchester abattoirs.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

	Class of premises				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel storage depots
(a) No.of registered premises at end of year	62	189	8	25	3
(b) No.of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year	None	6	None	None	None
(c) No.of exemptions current at end of year	None	None	None	None	None
Space(s.5(2))	None	None	None	None	None
Temperature(s.6)	None	None	None	None	None
Sanitary conveniences (s.9)	None	None	None	None	None
Washing facilities (s.10)	None	None	None	None	None
(d) No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises				-	64
(e) Details of prosecutions during the year				-	None

Number of persons employed

Offices	260	
Retail shops	532	
Wholesale shops, warehouses	23	
Catering establishments, canteens	166	
Fuel storage depots	7	
	<u>988</u>	393 males 595 females

MILK SUPPLY

All milk supplies in the Borough have been regularly sampled by the County Council officers during the year under review. In all 99 samples of milk were obtained from sources of supply which serve the Borough and of these eight failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. Detailed particulars of these, together with the action taken, will be found under Adulterations, etc., on pages 26 and 27.

From 1st January, 1954, no raw milk other than tuberculin tested may be sold within the Borough as Prestwich is included in the Milk (Special Designations)(Specified Areas)(No.3)Order 1953, which allows only milk designated "pasteurised", "sterilised" or "tuberculin tested" to be retailed in the Borough.

Under the Milk(Special Designations)Regulations, 1960, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, the issuing of milk dealers' licences was transferred to the Food and Drugs authority for the area in which is situated the premises at or from which the milk is sold. In consequence the issuing of milk licences is now undertaken by the Lancashire County Council.

ICE CREAM

Eight samples of ice cream were obtained from manufacturers and retailers within the Borough and submitted for bacteriological examination. Six samples initially submitted were reported upon as follows:-

Provisional grade 1	- five
" " 3	- one

Following receipt of these results, two further samples were obtained from the vendor whose original sample had received a provisional grade 3. Both of these were reported on as provisional grade 1.

SECTION G. GENERAL.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the district used for the manufacture of rag flock or other filling materials. Registrations are in force for three premises where filling materials are used.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There are now only three pet shops in Prestwich and during the year they were all granted licences under the Pet Animals Act 1951. Inspections were made to ensure that the premises and accommodation provided for the animals complied with the Act.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Routine visits were made to shops within the Borough in connection with the various requirements of the Act, especially in regard to closing hours and half day closing. In one case a successful prosecution was taken against the partners in a food business for selling non-exempted foodstuffs on a Wednesday afternoon, being the statutory weekly half day. Each partner was fined 10/- after pleading guilty.

There are 34 Jewish traders registered under s.53 of the Act who, because of their religion, do not trade on the Jewish Sabbath but are allowed to trade on Sundays until 2 p.m. Six new registrations were granted during the year.

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

The Hairdressers and Barbers Byelaws made under s.77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, came into operation on 1st January, 1964. There are approximately 50 such businesses in Prestwich, the majority being ladies' hairdressers.

All these establishments have been inspected and brought up to the standard required by the byelaws, including the provision of suitable equipment for sterilising instruments, washing facilities and cleanliness.

PETROLEUM(CONSOLIDATION)ACT, 1928.

Storage of petroleum and petroleum spirit.

This local authority has adopted the Home Office Model Code of Principles of construction, and licensing conditions for the keeping of petroleum spirit under the Act. The conditions laid down are mainly to minimise the risk of fire. All new installations are inspected and have to comply with the Model Code before a licence is issued. All new storage tanks for petroleum spirit are pressure tested at 10 lbs. per square inch and must hold this pressure to be passed as satisfactory.

During the year an increasing number of new tanks have been installed at various petrol filling stations to cope with the increased demand for petrol.

Annual licences were granted to 22 firms for the keeping of petroleum to which the Petroleum Acts apply, and to five firms for cellulose solution.

GAME ACT, 1831.

Two licences to deal in game were granted by the Council.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

During the year approval was given to the licensing of an additional operator in respect of two vehicles, so there are now three hackney carriages plying for hire in the district as against one for the previous year. Three hackney carriage drivers' licences were issued in respect of these vehicles.

BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

	<u>Dated</u>
*New Streets and Building Byelaws	1926 amended in 1927 and 1931
Removal of Offensive Matter Byelaws	1st August 1947
Nuisance Byelaws	1st August 1947
Offensive Trades Byelaws	1st October 1947
Good Rule and Government Byelaws	1st April 1948
Hackney Carriage Byelaws	1st January 1949 amended 1st June 1959
Prohibiting the Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	25th January 1950
Sale of Clean Food	30th May 1950
Building Byelaws	15th June 1953
Buildings - Clean Air Act 1956	1st September 1958
Good Rule and Government Byelaws:	
Noisy conduct at night and	December 1957
Parking on grass verges	
Deposit of Litter	May 1956
Building Byelaws - Thermal	2nd August 1960
Insulation	
6 Hairdressers and Barbers	16th September 1963

* Byelaws repealed except in so far as they relate to new streets.

6 Operative from 1st January, 1964.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories have been visited to ensure that they complied with the requirements of the Acts. There are no factories in the area that employ outworkers. Notifications were received from adjoining authorities giving the names and addresses of 25 outworkers and all of these have been visited and conditions found to be satisfactory.

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

Under the Factories Act 1959 (Commencement No.4) Order 1960, which became operative from 12th December, 1960, the County Council became responsible for the exercise of functions relating to means of escape in case of fire, and all certificates were handed over to the Lancashire County Fire Brigade on 12th December, 1960. The total number of certificates issued by this authority was 14.

Close co-operation has been maintained with H.M. Inspector of Factories. The report required under the provisions of s.128 of the Factories Act, 1937, is given below.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1964 FOR THE BOROUGH OF PRESTWICH IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	No. on register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
1. Factories in which ss.1,2, 3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	2	None	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which s.7 is enforced by the local authority.	51	38	9	-
3. Other premises in which s.7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	7	6	-	-
Total	60	44	9	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	No.of cases in which defects found				No.of cases in which prosecutions were instit- uted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanli- ness (s.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding(s.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(s.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (s.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conven- iences (s.7)					
(a)Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	8	8	-	5	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not incl- uding offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	8	-	5	-

OUTWORK - Sections 110 and 111

No factories in Prestwich employ outworkers.

